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#### In the Hands of the Philistines.

By means of the Sioux Falls platform the Bryan section of the People's party "extends to its allies in the struggle for financial and economic freedom assurances of its loyalty to the principles which animate the allied forces." The animating principles of the People's party and the so-called Democrats are the same to a great extent. The Nebraska Fusion platform of this year indicated a still further submersion of Democracy in Populism. The Chicago platform is thoroughly Populist, but not the whole body of Populistic doctrine was there expressed. The so-called Democratic party, however, has gone so far in the direction of radicalism and socialism that a few paces farther will not cost

t much pain. The Populist path to economic freedom leads to what old-fashioned Democrats would have regarded as an intolerable blavery. The Sioux Falls thinkers would remedy Trusts by Government ownership and operation of railroads and of "the means of the transmission of information." Here in this town the Democrats are in favor of the municipal ownership of public utilities. From ownership and operation by the municipality to State and Federal ownership and operation is no long journey. About the only difference between Col. BRYAN and the more advanced Populists is this matter. He and the rest of the so-called Democrats will probably come to it at last. The old Democratic individualistic instinct seems to have been lost. The South, where it was strongest, meekly or wearily accepts anything and everything that calls itself Democratic. In the North the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL surprises his friends by inveighing against alleged Republican centralization in State affairs, yet he clings desperately to the real party of centrali-

Ghost issues like militarism and imperialism and Trusts may keep in the socalled Democratic party some men who fondly believe in Jeffersonian Democracy and look with contempt upon the Populist cranks, no crazier than the now accepted Democratic leaders. But Populism, which is all the vital force left in the so-called Democratic party, is essentially socialistic. The believer in the Democracy of Jefferson finds himself in queer company in the Bryan camp and votes against his principles if he votes for those of BRYAN.

### Sir Charles Tupper in Ontario.

Ever since Sir CHARLES TUPPER, the leader of the Canadian Conservatives, spoke at Monthe Province of Quebec and another voice for the Province of Ontario. On Friday, May 4, the Canadian leader delivered a lecture on the "Past, Present and Future of Canada," in the Collegiate Institute at Lindsay. Ontario, before an audience comprising representatives of both political parties. A report of what he said on this occasion is published in the Toronto Globe. We has proceeded since the beginning of needed at the other end and the thing was tribute of admiration for his manliness and observe that he took precisely the same ground in addressing an English-speaking Protestant audience in Ontario that he had previously taken before a French-Canadian and Roman Catholic audience in the Province of Quebec.

Referring to the formation of an Imperial Federation League in England in 1884, Sir CHARLES pointed out that the conclusion arrived at by the founders of that body was that a Parliamentary federation of the British Empire was impracticable, and that time would be wasted in discussing it. Such a federation, he explained, would involve the relegation of the present House of Lords and House of Commons to merely local functions, dealing with the specific interests of the United Kingdom, while above those chambers would be erected an Imperial Parliament representing the whole Empire, in which it would be necessary that representation should be exactly or approx-1matively proportioned to population. What, asked Sir CHARLES, would be the result? This question he proceeded to answer, first, from an English point of view, asserting that there is not a statesman in England who does not know that, at a comparatively early date, the outlying and now self-governing portions of the Empire, to wit, Canada, Australia and South Africa, will contain a larger population than that of the British Islands. When that day comes, if Imperial Parliamentary federation should exist, Great Britain would find herself governed, so far as Imperial interests should be concerned, by a majority drawn from territories altogether outside of the United Kingdom. In Sir CHARLES TUPPER'S judgment, it would take a hundred years to persuade the United Kingdom even to consider such a

From the Canadian point of view, Imperial Parliamentary federation would be no less objectionable. Sir CHARLES TUPPER expressed the belief that there does not exist any intelligent Canadian of any party who would be willing to see the Dominion merged in an Imperial federation that would involve the governing of Canada, as regards taxation and expenditure and the other national interests that are now controlled at Ottawa, by a Federal Parliament at St. Stephen's. Such a régime would imply the subjection of Canada to the same ratio of attention and was made a law by the Govertaxation which would be applicable to the United Kingdom. Sir CHARLES reaffirmed the declaration made by him in the Province of Quebec that, on the basis of military and naval expenditures this year, which, to be sure, is exceptional. Canada's share would be at least \$46 .-000,000. He proceeded to quote a statement made by the British Chanceller of the Exchequer, that Scotland, with a smaller population than Canada, was paying ! had its origin in 1836, was chartered in 1857 nearly \$70,000,000 this year, as her share of | and is a denominational stronghold of the the expenditure authorized by the Parliament at Westminster. It would be. Sir

trary, the citizens of the Dominion would hold that one of the things to be cherished and preserved for all time was their power of self-government.

contributions as Canadians may make hereafter for the safeguarding and welfare of the British Empire will be made at their own option and in their own way. As a matter of fact, he said, Canadians were even now contributing to the defence of the Empire from fifty-five to sixty million dollars a year by way of the interest paid on transcontinental and transoceanic lines, which he pronounced absolutely vital to the protection of imperial interests. "So far as my life and my opinion go," the speaker declared, "I would never consent that England herself or any other country in the world should ever be empowered to impose a dollar of taxation on the people of Canada. We are a free country and we have conceded to us the entire management of our own affairs. At the same time," he added, whenever the interests of the British Empire should be at stake Canada would be found ready in the future, as she has been in the past, to do her duty without any

compulsion whatever." Sir CHARLES concluded his address at Lindsay in Ontario by advocating a substitute for Parliamentary federation, to wit: A reciprocal trade arrangement within the Empire. He said that if her Majesty's Government would put a small duty on the products of foreign countries that come into competition with Canada's, Canada, on her part, would give a corresponding advantage to British commodities. This was all that was needed, he said, to assure a great expansion of the Colonies and a commensurate benefit to the mother country.

#### Presbyterianism and Unitarianism.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet at St. Louis next Thursday, and the question of the revision of the Westminster Confession will come before it. That anything definitive will result from the discussion, however, is not probable, for the real cause of the dein the authority of the Scriptures, on which alone the Presbyterian confession of faith is based. Eventually that essential and fundamental issue will have to be met Capitol at Albany, when the Senate and and decided squarely by every Church in judicature is not yet ready to face it, or rather the school of criticism which practically denies supernatural Biblical authority is still too timid to force it.

The General Assembly is likely to end, therefore, without having taken any measures for the revision of its standard of faith. Here in New York and in some other large urban communities doubts engendered by the so-called "higher criticism" have affected some of the clergy and perhaps many of them, but the great body of Presbyterianism remains steadfast in its allegiance to the Westminster Confession and finds in the proof-texts with which the articles of that standard are sustained absolutely Divine authority for their enunciation. Moreover, the acuter minds among Presbyterian theologians see very clearly that any attempt to revise a single article like that "Of God's Eternal Decree," in order to satisfy contemporary aversion to everlasting punishment, would involve the surrender of a principle vital to the whole render of a principle vital to the whole conception of what common schools tons of affidavits against John Wanamaker, in the northeast, into which the BritConfession. Practically, opposition to this doctrine of election implies opposition to That Utopian ideal would have seemed forged or fabricated, would avail nothing they are able to hold together for a treal on Imperial Parliamentary Federation, the whole system of redemption and salva- unattainable in any other land, or attaina- to his injury. They saw that no one would | time. asserted that Sir Charles has one voice for Presbyterian Church could not surrender to destroyed its utility, yet when placed before whatever they might aver against him and of the present time.

Next Sunday, or three days after meeting of the General Assembly at St. Louis, the American Unitarian Association and Secretary Root thought they could active Unitarian movement in this country the Congregationalist churches or societies Puritan churches going over squarely to Unitarianism. Relatively to its more exfessor of a Trinitarian theological seminary existence of Christ in the words of Jesus. but Dr. CHANNING believed in it and that CHRIST came down from heaven for the salvation of men.

The present fashionable method avoiding the appearance of infidelity, among nominally orthodox preachers, that of preaching Christ only," meaning thereby the ethical teachings of JESUS, goes to an extreme beyond that of Dr. CHANNING, ture, is steadily approaching the position the anniversary celebration at Boston. The logical end of both, of course, is in the current agnosticism, which treats Jesus as an ethical teacher simply and divine only in the sense that any teacher's doctrine which expresses truth is divine.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis will not thus come into unison with the religious philosophy which is celebrated human ethics.

## A State School of Ceramics.

State education run mad finds apt expression in a bill which has slipped through the Legislature without attracting any public nor on April 11, 1900.

University.

never heard of Alfred University. This institution is the pride and possession of the village of Alfred Centre, in Allegany county, a place which had a population of 786 in the census of 1890. The college

Seventh Day Baptists. Why the people of the State of New York CHARLES thought, many a long day before should be taxed to teach pupils how to dition is much broader, and is to be at-

puzzle which does not admit of any satis- | as Mr. ADAMS puts it:

factory solution. The sum of \$15,000 is appropriated in the first place" for the purpose of constructing and equipping a suitable building for such According to Sir CHARLES TUPPER, such school." Then, having provided a home and tools for the young potter, the Legislature in its wisdom goes on to sav:

Section 2. For the maintenance for one year of said State school of clay working and ceramics, the sum of \$5,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, payable to the Treasurer of Alfred University, on the warrant of the Comptroller. "

This, of course, is only the beginning. The department of pots and vases at Alfred University will want that appropriation every year, and will support its demand therefor by a reference to another requirement of the statute, which is that there shall be no charge for tuition in clay working and ceramics to students of the school who are residents of this State. Annual appropriations have an inherent tendency to augment. The Department of Agriculture furnishes a striking illustration of this tendency. That department began in 1884 with a Dairy Commissioner and a clerk; its salaries aggregated \$4,250. It has blossomed out into a branch of the State Government with a salary list of \$69,000, and an appropriation of \$31,000 more for travelling and other expenses. And the end is not yet.

The success of Alfred University in procuring the establishment of a State School of Ceramics will doubtless awaken an eager and hopeful interest in other institutions of learning all the way from Shelter Island to Chautauqua. Each Board of Trustees will say: "Why should not we too receive \$15 .-000 for putting up and fitting up a school building and \$5,000 a year for teaching therein any branch of learning which the taxpayer yearns to have taught at the public expense, from Sanskrit down to shoemaking?

Thus it is apparent that the act to establish a State School of Ceramics is the first step in the development of a new educational system which will be capable of great expansion. The multiplication of State schools will give us institutions at which mand for such revision lies far deeper, or free instruction can be obtained in every department of human study and endeavor. There is one school, however, which need not be established. It exists already in the Assembly are in session. We refer to the Christendom, but the supreme Presbyterian | State School for the Enactment of Idiotic Legislation.

#### Harvard Americanism and the Cuban Teachers.

An object lesson in Americanism, as simple as it is striking, is presented to the student of our institutions and of our national character, in the experiment that will be tried in July next at Cambridge, when nearly fifteen hundred Cuban teachers. more than a third of all the public school teachers in the island, will be entertained

that could happen to the Cubans would be tered beyond recognition and with their to transport every teacher immediately to faith in affidavits as expedients of coercion not be surmounted. Gen. LEONARD WOOD | were naked before the community. its seventy-fifth anniversary, though the dent Eliot and the Fellows of Harvard Col- friendly leaning toward its interests, but lege undertook to provide all that was the present century. The final rupture done. At the end of June, 1,450 out of the between the Unitarian and Trinitarian 3,500 teachers of Cuba, men and women, will Congregationalists took place in 1815 as the | be transported from their homes to Boston result of a controversy between Dr. Chan- and Cambridge, where they will be housed, NING and Dr. WORCESTER, and thereafter | fed and taught for six weeks and a half; thence they will be taken on an excursion began to take their positions definitely on through the country to Chicago, Washington one or the other side, many of the oldest and New York and then taken back to their homes free of all cost to themselves The money cost of the enterprise, so far

treme development in these days it was as the stay in Cambridge is concerned, will then conservative and evangelical, and so be over \$70,000 and for this the corporation it was even as compared with the teachings of Harvard University makes itself responof the present school of Biblical criticism in sible, though, of course, it does not expect orthodoxy itself. Dr. Channing had a to pay the whole or perhaps any part of devout reverence for the authority of that sum. It counts with reason on the Scripture. The Rev. Dr. GILBERT, a pro- patriotism and generosity of the people of Massachusetts to make it up in time. at Chicago, finds no evidence of the pre- Mr. Charles Francis Adams, 2d. the Treasurer/says, in his appeal for contributions, "the university has no money which can be properly applied to this purpose.' He might go further and say with truth that the sum far exceeds the annual income of the funds of the university which it is free to use for other than specified purposes. What the university does give freely, besides the immediate tender of the money needed. is the use of its buildings and collections and it renders easy their acceptance of and"the labor of many of its own officers and Unitarianism. Moreover, the Presbyterian | servants." "The students have given the use movement for the revision of the West- of their rooms for the men teachers, and minster Confession, proceeding, as it does, many of the householders of Cambridge will from questioning the authority of the Scrip- receive the Cuban women into their homes either gratuitously or at low rates." Even of the more conservative Unitarian school. greater than the cost in money must be the as, doubtless, will be made manifest during demands on the time and the personal exertions of the Harvard instructors and their wives and of the students who will endeavor to show the Cuban teachers what Masachusetts hospitality means when it is fully aroused.

The plans made for the teachers are interesting. They are to arrive in Boston on five Government transports on July 1, and so will witness a genuine American Fourth simultaneously at Boston. It will not give of July. They will be taken to Lexington up theology at the dictation of a system of and Concord and Bunker Hill and Boston Common and Plymouth Rock, they will have a look at Yankee schoolhouses, and contemporary Four Hundred had no glass in school rooms, and school children and school ma'ams, and they will have a glimpse at the interior of New England homes and at American life. Forty Harvard students and Radcliffe girls will try to teach them a little English, and courses to be conducted in Span-This enactment establishes a State School | ish have been arranged in physicial of Clay Working and Ceramics at Alfred | geography and American institutions and the history of the Spanish Colonies in We dare say, most people in New York | America. Instruction has been provided for, too, by special gifts, in botany and in kindergarten methods. There will be excursions, scientific and historical, and lectures, and after Harvard has done what it can, provision will be made for a trip to Niagara and Chicago and Washington.

That serious direct results will be obtained from forty days' actual teaching, no one expects; the object of the expe-

accept Scotland's position. On the con- or anywhere else for the matter of that, is a hospitality shown by the community,

"The effect on the minds and hearts of the teachers is to be produced by the sight of our people and our homes, and through personal acquaintance with our modes of life and with the evidences of our civiliza tion. The result of the undertaking should be to plant in every Cuban village a teacher who has seen the best side of American life, and who has learned a little about the organization of public instruction in the United States, and about the best methods of

teaching in language, history and natural history." Who has seen with his bodily eyes, that is, that the great world has been moving during the centuries that Spain has dozed away, and that free Cuba cannot be a land of "mañana." Secretary Root says:

"I believe that this body of teachers going back after their experiences here and scattering into every municipality in Cuba will carry back more of saving grace for peaceful and prosperous Cuba than the whole power of the Government could accomplish in any other way."

It is eminently fitting that Harvard should have stepped forward to perform a patriotic, graceful and unselfish act, which neither the Government nor any individual could have done so well. Massachusetts has always fostered the university, but the university also understands its full duty to the State. No worthier representative of America could have been selected to welcome the teachers of Cuba to take their share in American education and American progress.

#### John Wanamaker and the Men With Affidavits.

Never was a gang of blackmailers so dispersed, confounded and so put to the slaughter as was that which attempted to put the screws on JOHN WANAMAKER. There remain of them only the innocuous and ludierous fragments.

JOHN WANAMAKER has a son named THOMAS and it is Thomas's pleasure to conduct a newspaper in Philadelphia called the North American. In this newspaper he has criticised with great freedom and apparent justice the civic authorities, including the Mayor of the city and certain of his closer colleagues. These worthies sought to but a stop to Thomas's activities by demanding that his father should interpose his paternal authority and silence the North American. The demand was peremptory, arrogant, insolent and imperative. John WANAMAKER'S reply was that the newspaper belonged to his son and that his son alone controlled it and that he neither could nor would interfere with its course.

When the emissaries of the Mayor Philadelphia heard this and noted the indignation and resolution with which it was conveyed, they showed their hand. ' For eight months, Mr. WANAMAKEB," they said, "we have been looking into your personal record from the time you were Postmaster-General. We have followed you throughout Washington, Philadelphia, New fortifled ourselves with affidavits against you. Now we propose to use them!'

We are forced to record the fact that JOHN WANAMAKER at this point betrayed and instructed for forty days, in form as anything but a meek spirit or demeanor. the guests of Harvard, in reality as the It is true that he did not draw a gun, or guests of the American people whom the uni- raise a chair, or make any sort of physical versity has taken upon itself to represent. | demonstration; but in about a minute the When Supt. FRYE took charge of the civic functionaries slunk out of Mr. WAN-Department of Education in Cuba he soon AMAKER's office, utterly and hopelessly came to the conclusion that the best thing | demoralized, spiritually bruised and batthe United States and there let them form | wholly shattered. They recognized that some conception of what common schools tons of affidavits against JOHN WANAMAKER,

hard-headed business men they not only that the man against whom they had gone accepted it, but saw no difficulties in forth with armor and weapons had taken the way of carrying it out that would both away from them and they, themselves,

THE SUN has had no reason to reproach will begin at Boston the celebration of arrange their end of the undertaking. Presi- John Wanamaker for neighborly or on such an occasion it cannot withhold its moral sturdiness.

## Where?

The St. Louis street car strike has reached the second stage on the road to failure. The first was when the strikers, seeing men ready to take the jobs that they had abandoned, undertook to drive them off with violence. The second was when, the cars having begun to move under the protection of police, the lawbreakers' accomplice in the Legislature moved to cancel the franchise of the street railway companies. That is an old trick.

With the strikers tving up the lines so that they cannot run and their friends in the Legislature trying to compel the companies to surrender by threatening to abolish their charter because they fail to run, the situation is made so clear in respect to the abuse visited on the street car companies and the public that no impartial intelligence can fail to understand it and condemn it.

Where is the trade union that will de nounce the outrages perpetrated and the trick attempted in St. Louis in the name of organized labor? We regret to say,

'perhaps the best-known Democrat in Kansas,' given a free ballot and a fair count, two-thirds of the voters of the United States would register themselves against McKINLEY and imperialism." Presumably Mr. OVERMYER'S notion of a free ballot and a fair count is that of the Kentucky Democrats. We quote from him only because he is a fair specimen of the judicious and thoughtful Bryanite leader.

which Compiroller Coler, elected, by the way, on the Bryan platform, is rushing toward so cialism pure and simple. Boiling under the exactions of the Ice Trust, he proposes that the city should make its own ice. Ice is a necessity, in his view, and the city should be made able, if it is not able, to make its necessities.

The luxuries of to-day are the necessities of to-morrow. Not many hundred years ago the their windows; but now the landlord that would leave out glass would be doomed to a dungeon. Milk, meat, potatoes, flour, butter, sugar and shoes, not to mention cloth, are more necessary by common consent, even hereabouts, than ice. In the hottest countries ice is not used at all.

After ice gains the title of "necessity," the next candidate would be ice cream. Would Comptroller COLER go that far?

The anomalous position of the Gerry society in being excepted from inspection by State officers that other similar organizations are subject to received merited rebuke at the informal conference on city charities of representatives of all the sectarian and non-sectarian societies at the United Charities Building on Thursday. Not a dissenting voice was raised against the verdict of condemnation pronounced against the Gerry society by all the

While there has hitherto been very little doubt as to the opinion entertained of the Intelligent Canadians of any party would make pots and vases at Alfred University, tained rather "by the cordial and prompt Gerry society's methods by those most com-

petent to judge of them and most sincerely nterested in charitable work, the proceedings at the charities conference have placed the matter beyond dispute and are in every way gratifying to those citizens who, if for no other reason than that of ordinary self-respect, desire to see the Gerry society brought within the pale of the law.

#### With a loud kerplunk! the Indianapolis Sentinel jumps into history:

"The inspiration of the imperialists comes from MACHAVELI, CÆSAR BORGIA, CORNWALLIS, TAL-LEYRAND METTERLINCH and all those who have inscribed their names in blood upon the dark pages of history.

If some kind hand will throw this sputtering Hoosier a biographical dictionary perhaps a life dear to science may be saved. But a swimmer struggling with "MACHAVELI" and "METTERLINCH," let alone BORGIA, CORNWAL LIS and TALLEYRAND, is in a bad way.

The Belgian hare industry is growing so rapidly in California that the San Francisco Argonaut views it with alarm. It flourishes also in Colora io, and the Nebraska State Journal informs us that it reaches as far east as Missouri. Belgian hare fairs are held, with large premiums and great prices for the stock. While prices are high the hare: are carefully guarded, but so prolificis the animal that prices are bound to fall to the point where the owners of runaway hares wouldn't take the trouble to reca; ture Then trouble will be at hand.

New South Wales has spent millions of dollars in keeping down the rabbit pest. Let America beware the hare.

### IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The absence of any effective resistance to Lord Roberts's advance from the Zand to the Valsch R ver and the ease with which the latter has been crossed would seem to indicate that either the Boers had abandoned their original plans or that the descriptions of their formidable preparations at Kroonstad had no foundation in fact. The next reports should clear the matter up. So far as can be judged from the reports issued by the War Office in London the British advance on the Valsch River encountered no opposition worth speaking of and large body of Boers appears to have been met anywhere, so that the march was practically unobstructed. What the Boer plans for the rest of the distance from Kroenstad to the Vani may be can only be matter of conjecture. but there seems no probability that they will make a stand at any point in the interval between. By the occupation of Kroonstad the British obtain control of the railway running to Vierfontein close to the Vaal south of Klerksdorp, by which it would be possible to send up troops and make a demonstration across the Vaal against the Boer right from Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom. It now depends on the rate at which Lord Roberts can bring up his supplies how soon he can reach the Vaal, and as the weather is cooler it is more favorable for the movements of the British infantry though the nights may

The column on its way to Mafeking should, if it meets with no opposition, be there in a few York and even in Europe, and we have days, and the relief of the blockaded garrison will be effected to the satisfaction of their friends. That so feeble a force should have held out so long was entirely due to the unwillingness of the Boers to sacrifice their men in an assault, so that it became simply a question of the supply of provisions and the limit of endurance of the defenders and population.

Lord Roberts's latest despatch describing is entry into Kroonsiad would go to show that the Transvaniers and Free Staters have finally separated, and that the former have gone north to defend their own territory, while the latter with President Steyn remain to continue what is now, so far as the Free State is concerned almost a honoless struggle. There is still, however, a considerable area of the State

the Free Staters may still aid the the newspaper organs of the Liberals have tion taught by orthodox theology, and the ble only after delays that would have believe them under oath or otherwise in Transvaal by threatening the rear and communications of the British. Lindley, the new capital is about thirty-five miles northwest of Bethlehem and forty-five east from Kroonstad, and at the junction of the road to Heilbron toward the Vaal. The arrangement to separate, whether due to troubles between the authorities of the two republics or for military reasons, explains the retirement of the federal troops from the Zand River, and the abandonment of the defence of Kroonstad. The situation east of Thaba N'Chu has not materially changed and there is no authentic news of movements in Natal.

## New Army Beef.

Here is a case of embalmed beef about which there can be no doubt whatever: During the entire month of April the soldiers of the Tenth Bayarian Brigade infantry stationed at Metz were put upon a diet of fresh meat preserved according to an entirely new method. The result of the experiment was perfectly satisfactory. The meat kept its flavor and freshness, and the soldiers were delighted

with it.

The discovery is, for the present, the secret
of the German chemist. Emmerich, and his
method of treatment is claimed by himself
to be extremely simple. Moreover, the meat,
instead of being canned is glaced in wooden boxes. At the general manœuvres next autumn the First Bayarian army corps will be supplied with Prof. Emmerich's meat and, if it proves to be delicious, the entire German army will be supplied with it. h P'of, Emmerica s meat, and, if it proves be delicious, the entire German army will supplied with it. t is hardly necessary to call attention to impresse advantages of the thing, especially m a military point of view, if it should turn to be all that the professor claims for it.

## Roof Gardens on Churches.

From the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 9. - Mayor Caldwell of Columbus, Ind , in an interview here on Monday, stated that at his suggestion a con-Monday, stated that at his suggestion a congregation in his town was about to build a roof garden upon its church. Yesterday evening the Rev. O. G. White, pastor of the Christian Church, announced that the new structure, to be inimediately erected by his congregation, would adopt the same plan and that a roof garden for summer services and other religious gatherings would be laid out along the lines suggested by the Hoosier Mayor.

## "The Happiest Person."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN + Sir: What's the matter with the young, unmarried New York man of say 25 or 30, holding a good position in the metropolis, with plenty of spending money, not standing a chance in the category of "the happiest

With no family cares, a good club, plenty of nice girls who are glad to welcome him, the opera, the choice of a dozen good plays at the theatre, the could ion, or the quiet evening with the book doesn't he stand a living chance with the girl of sweet sixteen? BROOKLYN, May 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest the various letters that have appeared in THE SUN regarding the happiest time of human life. The late Owen Meredish I believe, wrote: 'A young man married is a man that's marred."

say under 23 years of age, who marries a woman, congental and companionable, before the tribulations of life begin to wear upon him, is the happiest of all beings. If such a man has found the right womanand they are found, the records of the divorce courts to the contrary notwithstanding, then there is bliss and felicity. It may not be understood at the time, but time and experience will bring the knowledgejust as time and experience bring realization of the sorrows of the world.

## Mckinley and Wheeler.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Set: In your ssue of Tuesday I note the suggestion of a forty-year Republican of the cyclone ticket. McKinley and Wheeler. As a Republican of forty-four years' standing I most emphatically indorse it. I believe it will swrep the votes like a Western cyclone, and put a fitting close to the glories of the nineteenth century. For forty four years no one bearing our name has swerved from the party, a proof sufficient of our sin-

HARDEST HEAD IN THE WORLD.

#### Death of Abe Bunter, Centenarian, Whose Head Made Him Famous.

From the Springfield Union WILLIAMSTOWN, May 8, Abraham Parsons poor house, four miles south of here this afternoon. He had been ill several weeks with pneumonia, and for the last week had been apparently dying every minute. He clung to life with a persistence that was sustained by a tremendously strong constitution, surprising the physicians in attendance.

"Abe Bunter," as he was more commonly called, had long been a character of note in the college town. Bern of humble, and probably slave parents, for nothing of his ancestry is known, he suddenly came into great prominence by the wonderfully developed head which he carried on his shoulders. It was geance. the development of the outer part of the old negro's head, rather than that of the inner, that brought the darky into the ranks of famous men, and made the name of Abe Bunter known all through the State, and for half a century he men, and made the name of Abe Bunter known all through the State, and for half a century he has enjoyed the undisputed honor and distinction of being the hardest-headed man in the Bay State. He had a head that could have competed successfully with a stone crusher if it had been applied to that line of work, and it will never be known what would have been the limit of his accomplishments had he engaged himself absolutely in the vecation for which his head was seemingly intended. The only known instrument that ever made any impression upon his head was the sharp edge of an axe. That weapon in the hands of a mighty and angered son, gave proof that it was a little too hard for the old negro's paterior in a family row, in which the son and father became involved, Abe was laid low. He recovered quickly, however, and his only admonition to the son was that he ought to be careful lest some one should be hurt.

It was not the whole of Uncie Abe's head that was so hard, but simply a knob or bunch about the size of the half of a hard-shelled clam. It rose on the front part of his head, exactly in the position to make it possible for him to bunt to the best advantage, and for Abe it made a living, such as it was. The old negro became cognizant early in life of the value of the hardness of his head, and his accomplishments with it, according to his own stories, were exceeded only by his imaginative powers.

the hardness of his head, and his accomplishments with it, according to his own stories, were exceeded only by his imaginative powers. There was nothing too hard in Abe's way of thinking for that head to break, and from all reports, none of which has ever been contradicted, the old man thought about right. Certainly no one ever became convinced that he had a head sufficiently harder to challenge Abe to a bunting match, though Abe was always anxious to find such a man.

Kitchen dances and cider-drunk parties were common in those days, and at one of these revelries, held in White Oaks, Abe was invited to furnish the annusement for the occasion. Abe possessed an ancient violin, which

sion. Abe possessed an ancient violin, which when in motion, sounded like the bellowing of cow in distress, and he was very handy on heter. He went prevared to give one of herek-down" entertainments, for which here was the statements of the statement of the sta was famous in those days, and to "fiddle" for the dance. But a much easier task had been assigned him, and none was more pleased than he. The stories of the wonderfully hard head on the shoulders of the old negro were then the source of much amazement, and the festive on the shoulders of the old negro were then the source of much amazenent, and the festive vouths who arranged the party, decided that no better fun could be had than to sound the hardness of the old negro's head, and by iteoring him detract from the fame which was then becoming widespread. To make a long story short, Abe's part of the programme was to stand perfectly still, while the men present engaged themselves in splitting two-inch planks over his head. This was fun for Abe and he stood the onslaught with little concern, until one youth, incited by an over-inchigence and he stood the onslaught with little concern-until one youth, incited by an over-indulgence in the fermented juice of the apple, struck him with the edge of a plank and laid him low. Abe jumped back upon his feet instantly, and turning to the guilty youth, said: "Lock heah, young man, yo' can hit me all yo' want wid de flat side, but if yo' take that corna agin I'll put dis yere head right thro' dat pesky body of yo's."

Another instance which gave Abe great delight to have mentioned in his presence was the tale of his smashing in a door at a fire. The door had withstood all attempts to force The door had withstood all attempts to force it open, when Abe happened on the scene. With the strength of a Hercules and the ram's mode of attack, he hercically went at the door, which after two or three cracks gave way amid the cheering of a large crowd. The breaking of a grindstone which had been substituted for a cheese in a bag by Williams students without the knowledge of the old negro is another worn-out story, but one that was always new to Abe. He was always a great favorite with Williams men, and few there were who graduated from the Berkshire college who did not become acquainted with Uncle Abe during their college course. Until a few years ago he ome acquainted with Uncle Abe during pir college course. Until a few years ago he become accounted to the college course. Until a few years ago in their college course, their college and spent much of his time about the college and enjoyed the extremely difficult tests to which enjoyed the extremely difficult tests to which enjoyed the students. The his head was subjected by the students. The grindstone incident was thoroughly pleasing to him, and he always boasted of it. The agree-

nis head was subjected by the students. The grindstone incident was theroughly pleasing to him, and he always boasted of it. The agreement was that he should have the cheese if he broke it. The trick might have killed a man with an ordinary skull, but it had no effect upon the hard bead of old Abe. Other exploits, when Abe battled to victory with rams and bulls, attacking and conquering them in their own mode of fighting and on their own ground, were told by Abe with a confidence that every word he said was believed, and any evidence of doubt on the part of his audience aroused a feeling of anger beneath that dusky skin as nothing else would do.

His exact age is not known, but every one spoke of Abe as being a centenarian. He claimed to be 107 years old and said that he could prove if by his "massa's books." These were never placed on record, however. He arrived in Williamstown about a half century ago, and so nothing else would and wedded Elsie, who has been his life partner and who survives to mourn his death. With the exception of occasional uprisings, when the furniture flew like kindling wood and the life of both was in immediate danger, their life has been one sweet song. Their abode was a little log cabin, which stood beneath a bill in White Oaks. With an ancient, half-starced resemblance of a horse, six or seven cats and twice as many dogs, and perhaps one or two chickens, Abe and Elsie spent their time in contentment and hapricess, until one day a member of the board of selectmen drove to the door and informed the old couple that it bed been decided best to take them to the twen farm. A hard blow it was for Abe and Elsie, but they could do nothing but obey, and they became installed at the town farm, which proved to be a home fit for a queen. It was there that Abe breathed his last. there that Abe breathed his last.

#### Why Mr. Schiff Opposes the de Hirsch Monument.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: My attention has been called to a pamphlet appeal, issued over the names of a number of prominent people, asking for contributions toward a fund with which to erect a monument to the late Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, and I have been repeatedly asked for the reasons which have prompted me to keep aloof from this movement. Some months ago I was approached by a

gentleman, then unknown to me, to become a member of a committee having for its purpose member of a committee having for its purpose, the initiation of the movement referred to. Knowing from my many years' official connection with, and labors in behalf of, the Hirsch foundations, and from my personal acquintance with the lamented Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, considerable of the intentions, labors and wishes of these great philanthropists, I do not hesitate to say that nothing could have been further from their desires than that the aspirations of their noble lives should become perpetuated through a monunent in stone and fron. Indeed, it was the last request of the Baroness de Hirsch that no addresses nor eulogies be pronounced over her graye. The noble woman no doubt felt that, if the ideas and endeavors which she and the Baron had embodied permanently into the princely had embodied permanently into the p foundations the world over which they foundations the world over which they had instituted, could not secure honor and permanency to their memory, no words or monuments
could or should do this. Imagine, then, my
surprise and ludignation when, upon investigation of the origin of the movement to which I
had been asked to lend the support of my
name. I discovered that it had been plainly conceived in an endeavor to push to the front the
work of, and assure a commission for its execution to, a predesignated artist.

The model for the proposed monument, so
far as I have been able to ascertain, had been
completed before the committee was even
formed, and it needs little evidence to establish
the fact that most of the members of the committee were led into it by methods which did
not originate in a popular demand for a monument to the great reliable demand for a monu-

not originate in a popular demand for a monu-ment to the great philanthropists, whose last-ing monument already exists, where prejudice needs to be dispelled and misery to be eradi-cated.

cated

The movement to erect this monument is nothing but a promotion scheme, pure and simple, to which a number of well-meaning and prominent people have been led to lend their rames, and its encouragement does not mean additional honor to the memory of the great philanthropists who have already set themselves more enduring monuments than can be made of stone and iron.

Jacon H. Schiff.

NEW YORK, May 12.

# From the Columbus Dispatch.

From the Columbus Dispatch.

Bucyrus, Ohio, May 5.—Charles Delanbaugh, giving Dayton as his home, was fatally injured this morning in a premature explosion at the Brokersword stone company quarry. He was employed with other men in making a blast of unusual proportion. The fuse had been ignited, and the men had started for places of safety. Delanbaugh saw a large piece of rock coming toward him and jumped aside, but the atone split in two pieces, the larger one of which struck him on the shoulder, completely crushing the shoulder blade and injuring him internally.

THE BOER DELEGATION

Goldwin Smith on the Future of

Boer Country TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is not likely that the Boer delegation will induce your the famous old negro, known throughout the Government to depart from the neutrality country as "Abe Bunter," died at the town | which the Government has hitherto observed. But it may unofficially perhaps from your Government, or at all events from the general friends of the cause, receive such independent advice as may help to put an end to the carnage and havoc of a heroic, but now evidentia

hopeless, war. It may be well to call attention to the fact that as soon as hostilities cease and the quotion of resettlement comes on, the Boers may look, whenever they have right on their side, for the active atvocacy of the Liberal party in England, which is certainly strong enough to put a veto on anything like a policy of ven-

The Liberal party, though disorganized in Parliament, is still powerful in the country, It has carried the Portsmouth election, though Portsmouth is a military port I am assured by friends in England, whose evidence I can thoroughly trust, and one of whom is an Imperialist, that the feeling against the war is more extensive than the press and platform would lead you to suppose Antiwar meetings have been broken up by the violence of the war party, which, in straying to extend the unity of the Empire, breaks the

bonds of citizenship at home The flerceness of the war party itself will abate as soon as the war is over. Excitement has been greatly increased by the near view of the battlefield which the telegraph has from day to day given the people. With the fighting the pressure of the excitement on the councils of the nation will cease.

That the war party will give up annexation, the prize for which it all along has been fighting, and restore the independence of the two republics, is more than we can venture to expect. Short of this, I believe, there is a fair prospect of a tolerable and not ungenerous settlement.

Great Britain cannot afford forever to maintain an army of repression in South Africa. Nor can she afford to run the perpetual risk of rebellion whenever she may be in difficulties also. where. South Africa will be left again to the play of its own political forces; and much may then be regained at the polls which has been GOLDWIN SMITH lost in the war. TORONTO, May 11.

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A Disciple's Refusal to Furnish Proof According to Promise. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Omitting only a reference to a third person, not germane

to the points involved, I herewith submit to you to be published, if you see fit, the entire corre spondence between Mr. Willard S. Mattox and myself growing out of the former's offer in Tur SUN to refer me to a person alleged to have been cured of traumatic injuries by Christian Science alone. The gist of these letters is that Mr. Mattox

has not adhered to the terms of his offer and, although that offer and its statement were publicly made, has refused absolutely to permit an investigation to be conducted except under his own conditions and to allow the results of any investigation to be made public. He in terms defines the attitude of the apostles of Christian Science to be that of attorneys defending a cause by technical methods and thus admits that they are not seeking to disclose scientific

Although Mr. Mattex initiated our correspondence by offering to answer certain questions sedulously evaded by Mr. Carol Norquestions sedulously evaded by Mr. varo con, he has himself evaded certain other quesained in this correspondence among

them the following:
First—If there is no pain, why did Mrs. Eddy
ask Dr. Fletcher of 77 North Main street, Concord, N. H., to apply a local arcesthetic when
extracting her tooth?
Second—Why does Mrs. Eddy's church
manual require her teachers of obstetries to
have the degree of doctors of medicine? If, as
shes ave the study of anatomy and physiology
husbandman of disease, why exact such
husbandry in obstetrical cases?

husbandry in obstetrical cases?
Third—Why has the Christian Science Journal preserved upon the third page of its cover. to and including the issue of March, 1990, tifleate given in 1892 by Gen. Frastus N of his marvellous restoration to health by

long been dead? Why was this advertisement suppressed in Arril last?

Fourth—Will Mr Mattox, Judge Ewing or any other Christian Scientist repeat the experiments that Mrs Eddy says that she tried to test the immunity of Christian Scientists to deadly thing-In other words, will any of them demonstrate by actual experiment their teaching, that Christian Scientists are immune to the effects of roising.

poison?

Judge Ewing, the ablest of all Mrs Eddy's lecturers, is to make an address in Brooklyn Sunday next. Perhaps he will arswer these questions and also that put to him by Mr Colbrook, Why, if Christian Science cures blindings, does he wear spectacles?

The correspondence submitted bears out fully Mr Purrington's assertion that Mr. Mattox declined to have the i-vestigation made except under his own conditions, and that he refused to allow the results to be made publi

## Tall and Short Soldiers

From the Army and Navy Journal Recruits for the British artillery are now permitted to be two inches shorter than before the war, but the candidates for the line and for the Army Service Corps get a remission of only a half inch. The Civil and Military Gazette of India protests against the exclusion from the British Army of short men. Few men, it points out, are shorter than the Ghorkas or taller than the Highlanders, yet it says that out of these two comes some of the best figuring material that the British Empire can produce. "If we exclude from the Arms," it declares,

material that the British Empire can produce.
"It we exclude from the Army," it declare,
"men buit on the short Ghoorka pattern, it
would be oute as reasonable to keep out the
tall Highlander."

There are many close students of physiology
who insist that short men are on the whola
stronger than their tall brethren. Such are
fond of citing the case of the blue lacket, who,
as the rule of height is not so strict in the Navy
as in the Army, is often comparatively short,
yet it would be a rush person indeed who should
consider the jack tars weaklings.

#### Buried With \$500 in His Pocket. From the Two Republics.

It is not often that a man is buried with \$500 n his pockets. His relatives generally look to his city.

But such a case has actually happened in his city.

this city

A few days ago Don Sabino Trujillo died and was buried in Dolores on Monday last. After the funeral the niece of the deceased informed the relatives of the dead man that he had at the time of his death the sum of \$500 in one of his pockets; for he was buried in his ordinary clothes. She had seen him pay the docted, a short time before his death, some money and put the remainder, \$500 in his breast pocket. As no one had thought of looking for the money, and as the young lady was procuse with grief at the death of her uncle and could not remember anything about the matter had after the funeral, the money was buried will fter the funeral, the money was buried with

## Temporary Heterophemy.

From the Chicago Tribune "What is your occupation?" asked the Maris-trate, entering the name of John Georgeson of the docket as a "plain drunk". "I'm a cammon sarner, "replied the inebriate, whose nerves were still somewhat shaky "A what?"

"A what?"
"A sammer cannon, y'r Honor
"That's something I never heard of before,"
the Magistrate said
"I didn't get 't right y'r Honor. / I'm a camerer sannon. No, that ain't right, either. I a a sammer.
"Where is your home?" interrupted the Court.

Court.
"Oregon."
"Then you are a saimon canner, are you not?"
"Then you are a saimon canner, are you not?"
"Thass right, y'r Honor. You've saved me

## Pozzling Discrimination

From the Chicago Tribune.

"What is your name?" asked the policeman, drawn to the scene by the crowd of loafer, that had assembled "it doesn't make any difference what now name is," suikily replied the man in the stailed automobile. "The last time I was along this way I was in a bucky. My horse balked for two whole hours, and I wasn't asked to give an account of myself."

#### Delicate Sense of Taste. From the Kansas City Journal.

It is stated by a Cawker City paper that man up there took a drink of carbolic acid and knew very soon that he had got hold of the wrong bottle.